

EPA ID: NJD061056198 Site Name: EDISON STAMPING & MANUFACTURING CO

State ID:

Alias Site Names:

City: SOUTH PLAINFIELD

Refer to Report Dated: 2/9/2010

County or Parrish: MIDDLESEX

State: NJ

Report Developed By:

Report Type: EXPANDED SITE INSPECTION 001

☐ 1. Further Remedial Site Assessment Under CERCLA (Superfund) is not required because:

☒ 2. Further Assessment Needed Under CERCLA:

Recommended for HRS Scoring

Discussion/Rationale:

The 0.5-acre Edison Stamping and Manufacturing (ESM) site is located at 4490 Stelton Road in South Plainfield, Middlesex County, New Jersey. The site is surrounded by commercial businesses on three sides and a residential area on one side, to the southwest of the site. The residential area, an area of roughly 60 homes around Franklin Street, has had groundwater contamination in the past. Adjacent to the site, to the northeast, is another site under investigation by NJDEP called Kleiner Metal Specialties (KMS). NJDEP investigated the ESM and KMS sites concurrently as potential sources of the Franklin Street groundwater contamination.

Edison Stamping and Manufacturing occupied the site from 1968 until 1989. The company's operations involved the custom stamping and bending of metal, as well as other metalworking operations. From 1940 to 1968, the site was occupied by Kleiner Metal Specialties, which moved to the adjacent property at 4315 New Brunswick Avenue in 1968. KMS was similarly involved with metalworks manufacturing.

Beginning in 1982, tetrachloroethene (PCE) was detected in wells in the nearby Franklin Street (also called Nova Ukraine) area. NJDEP conducted sampling of private wells in that area in the 1980s and early 1990s. In 1990, PCE was detected in 46 wells in concentrations as high as 1400 ppb. In the fall of 1990, residents were connected to the municipal water supply, although some residents were still unconnected in 2008.

Historical records show that Kleiner Metal Specialties used PCE at the New Brunswick Avenue property from 1967 to 1986, and disposed of industrial waste in a septic system on that property. The system consisted of three septic tanks and a leach field. Because KMS first operated at the ESM site, from 1940 to 1968, it is suspected that PCE was also disposed of into a septic system at the ESM site, where contamination of groundwater could have occurred. A study from 1991 states that the direction of groundwater flow in the area is assumed to be south with a westward component, which would indicate movement from the KMS and ESM sites towards the Franklin Street area. It should be noted, however, that the 1991 document expresses some uncertainty on flow direction due to lack of data.

Sampling data has been inconsistent. In October 1999 Environmental Compliance Monitoring, Inc. (ECM) detected PCE in three out of five temporary groundwater wells on the site, with concentrations of 6600 ppb at Temporary Well 4 (TW-4). The property owner of the site engaged LEW Corporation to confirm the results in 2000. LEW attempted to duplicate the locations of the earlier study and detected PCE at a high concentration of 47 ppb. Groundwater taken from the vicinity of TW-4 had no detection of PCE when sampled by LEW. However, NJDEP was unable to obtain any data or the actual report from LEW, so the actual results could not be verified.

In March and September of 2009 NJDEP took groundwater samples at the ESM site. Monitoring wells were installed in the vicinity of TW-4 and samples were taken at shallow and deeper depths. PCE was detected in each well at concentrations of 2200 ppb (shallow) and 25 ppb (deep). Background for the deeper well for PCE was 200 ppb. There was no background taken at the shallow depth.

There are 40 active public supply wells within 4 miles of the site, serving an estimated 126,171 persons. The site warrants a designation of High Priority for further action under CERCLA, based on the potential groundwater threat.

Site Decision Made by: JAN HAGIWARA

Signature: Jan Hagiwara

Date: 04/08/2010

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